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No. 18,441. 號一十四百四千八萬一第 日七初月五年巳丁 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1917. 一拜禮 號五十二月六年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The Organ of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, is one of the institutions of the Colony. It is not surprising, that, after 30 years' use, in spite of great care it shows signs of suffering from the climate, and it has been foreseen for some time that a thorough overhaul was necessary to preserve its life.

As, however, there is no organ-builder in the Far East it was necessary to await the arrival in the Colony of Mr. Blackett, the senior partner of Messrs. Blackett & Howden, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, builders of the beautiful new organ at the Union Church.

Mr. Blackett, in conjunction with the Cathedral organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, has carefully examined the organ, and reports that it is necessary to take it down, repair all its parts, and rebuild it at a cost of \$4,500.

The principal item is the repair of the Sound Boards, the glue of which has completely failed. In reconstructing these the use of glue will be avoided, and it is confidently hoped that the life of the instrument will thereby be extended for many years. At the same time a new reservoir will be installed which will relieve the strain upon the existing bellows and prolong the life of the organ.

An already stated, these repairs are absolutely necessary, and at the same time it is hoped that there will be such a response by all music lovers to this appeal that the Church Body will feel justified in introducing certain improvements which are strongly recommended by Mr. Blackett and Mr. Fuller. These consist of replacing the whole of the pedal actions with tubular pneumatic actions, the insertion of a new pedal stop (Double Dulciana), and the supply of pneumatic action to the front case pipes.

The improvements mentioned are estimated to cost \$2,500, making a total expenditure of \$7,000.

The Church Body are loath to make such an appeal at the present time when there are so many calls upon generous purses for War Funds, but, being entrusted with the maintenance of this valuable instrument, than which there is no finer in the Far East, they would fail in their duty to the generous donors of the past, to the present and future congregations of the Cathedral, and to the music-loving public at large if they allowed the organ to fall into decay, or missed the opportunity afforded by the visit of an expert organ builder such as Mr. Blackett, to whom Mr. Denman Fuller has promised his valuable assistance.

To carry out the complete scheme the sum of \$7,000 will be required during the next six months, but, as it is necessary for the Church Body to have some idea of the probable response to this appeal, intending donors are requested to inform me or one of the other lay-members of the Church Body of the amount which they are willing to give. Donations may be made by instalments if preferred.—Yours faithfully,

W. L. PATTENDEN

(Hon. Sec., St. John's Cathedral).

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1917.

The lay-members of the St. John's Cathedral are:—F. B. L. Bowley, Esq., A. H. Harris, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., and N. J. Stabb, Esq.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—While in conversation with a friend at the top of Paddar Street near the Post Office Building on Friday at about 3.45, I saw four coolies, or cooks, pass within ten minutes, carrying fowls by their wings. The Indian Constable on duty did not interfere with these people or stop them until his attention was called to the matter, when he then became energetic in making these people carry the fowls by the legs in an upright position.

On making enquiries I learned that the fowls are handed over by the stall-keepers in the markets to purchasers with the wings tied together, so that the coolies who purchase them think, and naturally so, that they cannot do better than carry

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SWIMMING GALA AT TAIKOO.
ENJOYABLE EFFORT ON BEHALF
OF WAR CHARITIES.

In the dry dock at Taikoo, which was full of sea-water, Charlie Chaplin, as a happy bridegroom, Weary Willie and Tired Tim, and a few other notorious characters, almost came to the end of their historic careers on Saturday. This near approach to a tragedy occurred half-way through an enjoyable swimming gala which had been arranged on behalf of war charities. Everyone had just commenced to breathe freely again following a hearty laugh at the efforts of the swimmers in the "donkey" race when a great cheer went up, and Charlie Chaplin and his bride, along with a number of well-wishers, arrived at the side of the dry dock amid a shower of rice and confetti, and good-humoured comments. A boat had been rowed alongside the dock wall by a gaily-attired boatman, and the bride, in her excitement, made a jump for that boat which nearly wrecked the little craft. The best-man followed, and then the boatman, oblivious of the fact that the newly-made husband was also waiting on the shore, pulled off. More cheers were raised as the wedding craft slowly moved out towards the middle of the dock, where the boatman suddenly lost his balance, the boat commenced to rock ominously, and its three occupants were thrown into the water. The frantic husband, having divested himself of several waistcoats, collars, etc., one by one, entered the water and "crawled" towards his rapidly sinking wife. Just at this moment, also, Weary Willie and Tired Tim, and a companion came along, and, realising everything at a glance, dashed to the water chute, mixed themselves up badly at the start, and plunged into the water in an apparently hopeless tangle. However, they re-appeared singly, effected gallant rescues, and modestly retired to the temporary village "inn." It was a very laughable sketch, as was also "The Barber," who would lead his customers—or rather, victims—to assume that everything was quite correct, then splash; they would be rolled over into the sea. These sketches, in addition to the racing, combined to make the afternoon a thoroughly enjoyable one, and the large crowd present, despite the depressing nature of the atmospheric conditions, were kept in raptures of laughter.

An interesting programme of racing had been arranged. Young Johnstone secured the principal events, the 50 and 100 yards, though he was the scratch man in each race. In the 100 yards he conceded Finch 4 seconds, but won somewhat easily in 63 seconds. Miss Lottie Scott also swam well to win the ladies' 50 yards handicap. The full results were as follow:—

50 YARDS Handicap.—1, Johnstone; 2, Stewart.

100 YARDS (Distance).—1, England; 2, Gerard.

PILLOW FIGHTING.—1, McCrae; 2, England.

50 YARDS, hurdle race.—1, McIntyre; 2, Stewart.

TUG RACE.—1, Rodgers; 2, England.

GREASY POLE.—Finch.

100 YARDS Handicap.—1, Johnstone; 2, Finch.

DONKEY RIDING.—1, McIntyre; 2, Grimshaw.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, Mrs. McArthur; 2, Mrs. Russell.

DIVING, high and low.—1, England; 2, McCrae.

50 YARDS, ladies' handicap.—1, Miss Lottie Scott; 2, Miss Yearley.

Tea and refreshments were provided, and a collection resulted in a sum of \$140.60 being taken up on behalf of War Charities. At the conclusion of the racing the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Reid, who was heartily thanked for so doing. The gala was a success in every way, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be made an annual event, with all the facilities at the disposal of the organisers.

the chickens in the same manner as they are handled by the market men.

If the stall-keepers were instructed that they must not deliver to customers fowls with the wings tied together, and handed them to buyers in the manner they should be carried—namely, by the legs in an upright position—I think that a good deal of unnecessary cruelty might be obviated. I suppose it is too much to expect these coolies, or cooks, to provide themselves with a basket—that would be too near Occidental ideas.

Thanking you for the publication of this note.—Yours, etc.,

W.H.G.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1917.HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
ATTEMPTING A BRIBE.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood on the charge of having attempted to bribe a Chinese police constable by a gift of \$20.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared as solicitor for the defence and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

His Worship remanded the defendant for one week, fixing bail at \$500.

THEFT FROM THE TYTAM
WATER WORKS.

Mr. Wood sentenced a Chinese coolie to six weeks' hard labour on the charge of stealing scrap iron from Tytam Water Works.

Mr. J. A. Bowen, an overseer at the Water Works, identified the scrap iron and stated that a considerable amount of iron had recently been stolen from the Water Works by coolies.

THEFT FROM A BABY.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. Wood, with snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a baby in arms admitted the larceny.

A small girl saw the theft and gave the alarm, chase being given by a woman, a girl, two golf caddies, and a detective. Defendant was caught and gave the bangle up.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED WITH
MANSLAUGHTER.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a chauffeur employed by the Exile Garage Company was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese woman.

Inspector Sim said the case was of the usual type. About 8.15 on Thursday evening two Chinese women were alighting from a tram-car. One succeeded in reaching the pavement, but the other (the deceased) was not quick enough and was knocked down by the defendant's car. The defendant said that he wished to pull up when the accident occurred, but the Chinese passengers in the car urged him to go on.

The hearing was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$500.

BLAKE PIER SEATS.

Whilst a Chinese was occupying a bench on Blake Pier on Friday, he was ordered by an Indian police constable to remove his feet from the bench. "This is not your business," said the Chinese to the constable, and then began to argue with the policeman. The Indian constable, however, took the Chinese into custody. When brought before Mr. J. R. Wood on the charge of having conducted himself in a disorderly manner, the defendant pleaded not guilty and stated that the Indian police constable kicked him.

Inspector Brazil informed the Magistrate that the defendant, when brought into the charge-room at the Central Police Station, made the same statement. The Inspector, however, who was on duty at the time of the defendant's arrest, made a note of the fact that the defendant was wearing a pair of clean white trousers and they bore no mark of a kick.

A fine of \$2 was imposed.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

Some interesting figures are given in the Gazette regarding the water supply of the Colony. These give the details of the contents of the various reservoirs arranged according to the Rain Year 1916-17 (May to April), the figures being in millions of gallons.

The delivery into the various tunnels during the year was as follows:—

Pokfulum, 232.02; Tytam, 1,238.68;

Wongneicheong, 92.24; Tytam Intermediate and Low Level, 571.38. The collection from streams was 224.07. The total consumption (filtered) was 1,776.91.

The year's rainfall was 78.47 inches. The consumption per head per day for the whole year was 18.3 (including trade supply). The consumption per head per day during the period of supply by house services in rider main districts was 24.6. The consumption per head per day during the period of supply by public street fountains in rider main districts was 13.8.

The Tytam Permanent Pumps worked from May 13th until June 2nd and from October 19th to April 30th inclusive; a total of 214 days.

The estimated average population for the whole year was 266,419.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.
SOME INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board to-morrow, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, pursuant to notice, will ask the following questions:—

(i.)—How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?

(ii.)—In how many of such cases is the water so used measured by a water-meter?

(iii.)—Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?

(iv.)—In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?

(v.)—To what extent has the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of the Colony, or sections thereof, been restricted during the last twelve months?

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask the following question:—

Referring to my question of 17th April, 1917, will the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical scavenging of the following sandy beaches within his jurisdiction which are used by the public for bathing and recreation, in addition to the bathing beaches at North Point and Sulphur Channel:—Lai Chi Kok (2 beaches), Beach behind Dock Point, Sai Wan (2 beaches). "Big Wave Bay."

In addition to the above, the Board will consider the report of the sub-committee on the offensive trade limits in Victoria and Kowloon, and also a letter from the Steam Laundry Company relative to soap-making on the Company's premises at Kowloon.

EMPIRE DAY AT AMOY.

HIGHLY GRATIFYING FINANCIAL RESULT.

The results of the fête at Amoy in aid of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, held on Empire Day by the local branches under the auspices of the Overseas Club and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, are as follows:—

Subscriptions	\$1,343.00
Proceeds from sales, auction, shows, refreshments, dance, etc.	4,610.10
Exchange	67.94
	\$6,021.04

Through the generosity of a local patriot who paid all expenses connected with the day the Committee has been enabled to purchase a draft on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$730, which has been forwarded to the Organising Secretary of the Overseas Club, London, for the benefit of the Sailors' War Orphans. This is an achievement of which the small British Community in Amoy have every reason to be proud. It is worthy of note that since the beginning of 1916 they have contributed an average of £150 a month to War Charities.

STORM SIGNALS.

In connection with the notification of the changing of the storm signals for the Colony, the Gazette contains an amendment to night signal seven, for which has been substituted the colours red, green, red. Number seven is "wind of typhoon force expected, any direction." The day signal for this number will remain the same, a black cross.

JAPANESE EXPORT OF RAW SILK.

The raw silk exported from Japan up to the end of May since the appearance of new silk last year amounts to 41,478 bales for Europe, and 185,924 bales for America, a total of 227,402 bales. Compared with the previous corresponding period (eleven months), the figures show an increase of 15,628 bales for Europe and 33,330 bales for America. With the end of this month, the total export will be about 250,000 bales.—*Japan Daily Mail.*

GERMAN INVASION OF HOLLAND FORECASTED.

German military experts have commenced a campaign to induce the belief that Great Britain is planning an invasion of Holland in order to enforce a decision on the Western Front. The experts state that as a counter-measure the Germans may have to violate the neutrality of Holland, making the latter country the right wing of its line of defence against the Allies.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741).

"WHITE FROST"
SANITARY REFRIGERATORS
CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD

SWEET
WHOLESOME
AND
HEALTHFUL.

WILL KEEP

PROVISION CHAMBER

COLD

PURE

AND

DRY.



ALL METAL

COATED WITH
WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH

REVOLVING

SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON

ROLLER BEARING

CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS
ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.
IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN
THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO
WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 .. 50

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

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Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 544

NEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

ALL SIZES.

ALSO

A FEW ODD SIZES OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.SIZES
2, 2½, 3½, 6½, 7.USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50
TO CLEAR 2.50 6.50

(57)

THE WAR.

GERMANS FAIL TO CARRY FRENCH POSITIONS.

ENEMY SUFFERS SERIOUS LOSS.

ANARCHY IN PETROGRAD— DARK FORCES OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION. POPULATION COUNSELLED TO REMAIN CALM.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUTUAL RAIDING.

LONDON, June 23rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided the positions northward of Gavrelle.

We carried out a successful local operation in the neighbourhood of Warneton. We repulsed enemy raiders north-eastward of Ypres.

SUCCESS OF PORTUGUESE TROOPS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Portuguese troops killed or captured the whole of a German patrol to the south of Armentieres last night.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, June 23rd.
A communiqué states:—The artillery duel continued all day at Chemin-des-Dames. There was no infantry action.

GERMANS RENEW FRUITLESS ATTACKS.

PARIS, June 23rd.
A communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment at night-time, the Germans renewed their attempts in the region of Vaux Aillon and south and south-east of Filain.

All attacks were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy without the latter gaining any advantage.

Fighting was particularly lively between Royere and Froidmont Farms.

The Germans, who extended their attacking front east of Epines de Chevigny as far north as Froidmont Farm, multiplied their efforts to carry the positions from whence they were beaten back yesterday.

Our fire broke up the assaulting waves, which were unable to reach our lines or emerge from the salient which they penetrated yesterday.

Other enemy attempts east of Chevreux and east of Cavaliers de Courcy in the sector of Chambray also failed.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 23rd.
An Italian official report states:—The enemy concentrated a brisk fire on our new position at Mount Ortigara in the Asiago Plateau.

We replied effectively.

We captured on the 16th inst. in this area four guns, 14 machine-guns, 1,000 rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition and mining material.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS FORCE BACK TURKS

LONDON, June 23rd.
A wireless Russian official report states:—In the region of Rayatak we forced back the Turks on the right bank two miles, and we advanced as far as the Abashirvan River, in the region of Sakin.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

IMPROVED FIGHTING SPIRIT.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The Times Correspondent has visited General Brussilov's Headquarters. He says there has been a marked improvement in the fighting spirit of the Russian Army during the last six weeks. General Brussilov's personality and prestige have worked miracles.

General.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.
In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the Minister of Defence announced that 136 were killed, 170 are missing, and 625 were injured owing to an explosion in the munitions works at Bloeweg, which was probably due to carelessness.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.
The Stettin Abendpost reports serious disturbances due to the food scandals in Stettin.

Grown women and boys looted the shops, but the troops restored order.

Owing to the strike of the Naval workers on Tuesday, the Military assumed control of the Vulcan and two other works.

A proclamation was issued ordering a resumption of work, and declaring that eligibles refusing to return to work would immediately be sent into the Army.

GREAT TREASON TRIAL IN ITALY.

Rome, June 23rd.
The great treason trial, in which the principal figure is Monsignor Gerlach, a prominent Vatican official, resulted in Gerlach and two others being sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Two prisoners were sentenced to five years and two to three years' imprisonment, respectively.

Gerlach and another accused, who was ordered to be shot, are fugitives from justice.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

STATEMENT BY M. VENEZIOLOS.

ATHENS, June 23rd.
M. Venizelos, interviewed by Reuter's Correspondent, was most optimistic, and stated that he was determined to end the pro-German propaganda. He favoured the removal from Athens of the anti-Entente Royalists. He declared that the Royalists' attitude is still most objectionable. He could not understand their aim.

At the invitation of M. Jonnart, M. Venizelos is staying on board a battleship, which the Venizelist demonstrators surrounded in boats last night.

RESIGNATION OF DANISH MINISTER REFUSED.

COPENHAGEN, June 23rd.
The King of Denmark has refused to accept the resignation of M. Rothboell.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 24th.
The silver market is steady.

ANARCHY IN PETROGRAD. COLLISION INEVITABLE.

PETROGRAD, June 23rd.
The question whether the forces of the Government would suffice to prevail over the growing anarchy in Petrograd will be put to the test this afternoon, when the former will finally demand the evacuation of General Durnovo's villa at Vibourg, which the anarchists seized at the beginning of the revolution and has since been occupied by an armed garrison.

In the Villa are included, besides anarchists, extreme Socialists, who are backed by a detachment of armed sailors from Kronstadt and workmen in the district, and a serious collision appears inevitable.

PETROGRAD, June 23rd.
The anarchists at Durnovo's Villa were not evicted as six in the evening.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.
The Durnovo anarchists told the Pressmen that they were supported by 8,000 armed "People's Militia" machine-gun companies, also several infantry units.

APPEAL TO RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, June 23rd.
The All-Russian Conference of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd have made an urgent appeal to the people warning them against the machinations of counter-revolutionists, who are greedily awaiting the chance to crush the revolution through disorderly demonstrations.

The appeal concludes:—"Not a single group of workmen should be in the streets and not a single demonstration should be made."

PETROGRAD, June 24th.
The Government after an all-night sitting issued placards inviting the population to be calm, declaring that any attempt at violence would be rigorously suppressed.

Simultaneously, the Pan-Russian Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Peasants' Congress and other Socialist and workmen's parties issued appeals to the troops and workmen not to appear in the streets and to abstain from demonstrations, which would only help the counter-revolution, the dark forces of which are only awaiting an opportunity to attack the national liberty.

A meeting of Maximalist troops on Thursday resolved to organise armed demonstrations against the Government on the 23rd inst. They placarded the streets with posters declaring that the Government was supporting the Imperialists, and capitalists, who were responsible for the continuance of the war and the famine, and inviting the soldiers and workmen to appear in the streets with the watchwords "Down with the Duma!" "Down with the ten Bourgeois Ministers!" "Down with the War!" "We want peace and Liberty!"

CONGRESS FAVOURS DISSOLVING COUNCIL OF EMPIRE.
The Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of All-Russia adopted a social-democratic motion in favour of dissolving the Council of Empire, annulling the mandates of the Duma members, and suppressing the credits voted for the upkeep of both institutions.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

ZURICH, June 24th.
Three hundred and fifty thousand are being fed daily at the communal kitchens in Warsaw.

The Municipality has established an Evacuation Bureau to assist the removal of persons dependent upon the community.

Eighty thousand have already left Lodz to escape starvation.

AUSTRIAN CABINET.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.
A Vienna message states that it was the Czechs' passionate rejection of all offers that led to the failure to reconstruct the Cabinet.

COTTON TRADE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 24th.
The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley, conferred with the representatives of the cotton trade from Liverpool, Manchester and Nottingham.

Owing to the shortness of notice, the representatives of the principal Trade Unions were unable to be present, but will be fully represented at the Conference between Sir A. Stanley and the representatives of all the cotton trade interests on the 27th inst., when it is expected that a decision will be reached regarding the best means for dealing with the situation.

Meanwhile the "futures" market at Liverpool will remain closed.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 24th.
Eight thousand Grand Officers and Masters, including those from Overseas, attended a special Grand Lodge in the Albert Hall yesterday in celebration of the Bicentenary of the English Grand Lodge.

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, the President, read a message from His Majesty the King, thanking them for "the traditional loyalty of Freemasons, which has been a proud memory during three anxious years."

A religious service was held in the Albert Hall to-day.

MARQUESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, June 24th.
It is understood that the ex-Duke of Teck will assume the title of the Marquess of Cambridge.

THE HOFMANN-GRIMM INTRIGUE.

INSPIRED BY GERMAN LEGATION AT BERNE.

PARIS, June 24th.
M. Ribot communicated to a Committee of the Chamber documents proving that the German Legation at Berne had inspired the Hofmann-Grimm intrigue, and that the Legation are also promoting the anarchist campaign in Russia.

AGITATION AGAINST PROFITEERING.

LONDON, June 23rd.
Lord Rhonda received a deputation of the London Unionist Members of Parliament on the subject of profiteering.

THE BELGIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
The Belgian Mission received an ovation in the Senate.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
An early reduction in ocean freight rates is expected as the result of the conference between the Allied and the American Governments.

RUMANIAN MISSION ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
The Rumanian Mission has arrived at a port on the Pacific Coast.

ROYAL GIFT TO AIR-RAID VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The King has given £200 for the relief of victims of the last air-raid.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

LONDON, June 23rd.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labour Member for Derby, has declined the Presidency of the Local Government Board.

FURTHER STATE CONTROL OF SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 23rd.
A deputation of Trade Unions has urged Lord Rhonda, the New Food Controller, to take steps for the State purchase of imported food stuffs; the commandeering of home-grown products and of ships; and the retailing of supplies at equitable prices, including a six-penny quarter loaf.

GOVERNMENT TO RATION COTTON SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 23rd.
It is understood that it is most unlikely that the Government will assume control of the cotton trade, but it is thought likely the Government will formulate a scheme whereby it will ration the supplies of cotton spinners.

BALTIMORE COTTON SPECULATORS.

BALTIMORE, June 23rd.
The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has informed its members that it will regard with extreme disfavour any action tending to cause unnecessary variation in the price of cotton.

INCREASED BEER SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 23rd.
It is understood that the Government will allow an increase of 50 per cent. on the bottling of beer.

RECRUITING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
Nearly ten million men between the ages of 21 and 30 have polled for war service.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The Ulster Unionist representatives at the Irish Convention will be:—Lord Londonderry, Sir George Clarke, Mr. Hugh Barrie, M.P. (Unionist Member for Jersey), Colonel Robert Wallace and Mr. Michael Knight.

The Nationalist representatives will be:—Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Devlin and Mr. Stephen Gwynn.

HUNGER RIOTS AT STETTIN.

STOCKHOLM, June 23rd.
Hunger riots at Stettin were quelled by the troops threatening to use machine-guns.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

A GREAT SUCCESS.
WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
It is officially announced that the Liberty Loan subscriptions total \$3,035,238,550. The Loan has been oversubscribed by nearly 32 per cent.

LATER.
The subscriptions to the Liberty Loan have surpassed the highest estimate of the Treasury officials, having exceeded three billion dollars.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WHAT AMERICA WILL DO.
NEW YORK, June 23rd.
Signor Marconi, speaking at a luncheon given to the Italian Mission, stated that he was of the opinion that the United States would float one and a half million tons of new ships by the end of the year, and double that next year.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. GENERAL R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.
LONDON, June 23rd.
Lieut. General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., has died of wounds.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"CENTRAL EUROPE" AND LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Herr Zimmermann says it is quite possible that a new system may arise, and that "after this war it will not be so easy to wage a new war." He proceeds:—"In that case we must take all the greater care to secure as far as our ability and power go, the future of the Central Powers for a long time to come. In subsequent attempts to turn the peace theory as far as possible into practice, what will matter will be the form of the political reshaping and the actual end of the war; rather than the recovery by each one of the belligerent States of its old frontiers and its former Budget."

The more plainly it has been seen that England, America, and Japan, the three great Empires that are opposed to us, are striving to compose their differences behind the scenes of the world-conflagration—striving already to work in the sense of a general conciliation policy for the future—the more vigorously must the Central Powers strive for a conclusion of the war which will secure to them also a place in the fructifying sun of the new age. But even if all the plans to which we have referred should not be realized, or should be only realized in part, one will be better equipped also for any other development of world-life if one brings home as a result of this war a strong basis."

In fact, the German Foreign Office is now putting forward the idea that Germany having failed to win the war, her Allies should nevertheless cling to her, if only in order that "Central Europe" may pose as a willing and united member of a League of Peace. The *Latvian* writer was apparently writing before it had been decided that Austria-Hungary should make direct proposals to Russia, but the article ends with the suggestion that as Hindenburg is the real author of the Russian Revolution, "the new men would not be practical to get in touch with him, and he would then perhaps tell them frankly and simply how they can remain in power—the power which he created for them."

THE LURE OF "THE FRONT." WOMEN AND WAR WORK.

[By Cicely Hamilton]

The swift and embarrassing general response to the recent demand for women volunteers for auxiliary service in France emphasises a tendency—not only confined to women—to underestimate labour "at the rear," and to measure the value of war-work to the nation by the nearness of the worker to the enemy's first line of trenches. This, if a general, is a mistaken standard of value; and it is with the object of consoling those thousands of eager souls who must necessarily be disappointed in their hope of an overseas job that I am setting down the reasons which induce me to believe that many a woman in London or in Manchester is worth more to her country than a comrade she envies in France.

An experience of more than two years in France has convinced me that there is more than one species of war-work in which proximity to the fighting line must mean periods of idleness unknown to the worker in the rear; for the simple reason, that the nearer you are to the trenches, the more restricted is the area from which you draw your sources of labour and activity; for instance, a hospital situated close up to the firing-line—of the kind of hospital the adventurous desire to work in. A Frenchwoman who nursed for some time in such a place assured me that she was occupied far more steadily and busily since she had been moved to another, some fifty miles to the rear. The first-line hospital served the needs of a short stretch of trenches only; its work was entirely sectional and dependent on local activity; and—though its capacity might be taxed to the utmost in the case of a combat in its neighbourhood—once its patients had been sent to safer quarters in the interior, it might stand empty and unwanted for months, in the interval between two attacks. During such an interval the staff waited in idleness; while base hospitals, further removed from the scene of hostilities, and served by a good line of railway, would be kept fairly steadily at work by the arrival of relays of patients from a much wider section of the front.

THE REAL TEST.
In the same way, and for the same reason, the duties of a chauffeur in an overseas hospital—a position envied by many a girl-chauffeur at home—may be heavy only by fits and starts, and entail for the greater part of the year an existence of more than semi-idleness. Therefore, necessary as it may be to keep healthy men and women in reserve for occasional spasmodic emergencies, there can be no comparison between the value of their work and that of their fellows employed further back in service that is steady and regular.

The above are instances of comparative inaction that have come under my own notice; but I have no doubt that there are many other branches of war-work in which nearness to the enemy entails periods of waiting and idleness. It is where many lines converge and meet that demand never ceases, and workers have no time to stand idle. Even when there is a lull in the trenches the munition worker is sweating to heat his own record; the docker is loading and unloading, and the farmer aided with his crops. Let the women who plod at the rear—in offices, in munitions, on the land—have a good conceit of themselves and their work, and a high estimate of its value, recognising that, in the very nature of things, the call upon them must often be steeper, and more continuous than the call upon those whose activities are more sectional and local. Let them realise the truth of what I have said above—that it is a mistake, and a great one, to measure their merits by a geographical standard, and that the woman who puts in a day's good work in Surrey is as much an asset to the nation as the carpenter or chauffeur in France.

There is another impulse, inherent in the breed, which makes service out of England attractive. We are a restless and emigrant race, and as such, the thought of removing from our borders, of seeing new countries and hearing strange tongues, is never without its lure for us.

A SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE.
Perhaps, too—almost certainly—in time of war the idea of foreign service appeals not only to the Englishwoman's love of movement, but to the Englishwoman's pleasure in a risk. She shares with her brother a hankering after hardship and a liking for personal danger; and I have the faintest doubt that, lurking in the mind of many a volunteer for service beyond the Channel, is the secret hope that her work may bring her within range of the enemy's guns. Again there is nothing to deter in this natural craving for a thrill, for a momentary passing through the Shadow of Death that will enhance the value of Life; and most of us (even if we know them not) cry Amen in our hearts to the sayings of Adam Lindsay Gordon:

"No game was ever yet worth a rap
For a rational man to play
Into which no accident, no mishap,
Could possibly find its way."

Only for the consolation of those not selected for service abroad, let here be recorded the experience of one worker in France. She—no exception—lived peacefully within sound of the enemy's guns for the space of about two years; and knew for the first time sense of uneasiness when, having returned to London for a few weeks' holiday, she was awakened from her slumbers by the arrival and destruction of a Zeppelin's long months in France had the war been brought home to her so personally; and, listening to the thud of the London defences, she pondered on the safety and quiet in the rear.

This anecdote may afford some consolation to those who are not in the front line, without it, the war would be a banishment of their day, and the consequent opportunity for heroism—*Daily News*.

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INDIAN GAUZE VESTS.

QUALITY A:—WITH SHORT
SLEEVES AND BUTTON FRONTS.

Size 32 34 36 38 40
Price \$8.40 8.40 8.50 9.00 9.50
42 44 46 Ins.
10.00 10.50 11.00 Dozen.

QUALITY B:—

\$10.50 11.50 12.50 13.50
14.50 15.50 Dozen.

QUALITY BX:—VENTILATED AT
ARM PITS.

\$10.50 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00
15.00 16.00 16.50 Dozen.

QUALITY C:—MADE FROM FINE
QUALITY EGYPTIAN YARNS.

Size 34 36 38 40
Price \$13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00
42 44 46 48
17.50 17.50 18.00 20.00
Dozen.



BUTTONLESS (FROX) NECK GAUZE VESTS.

THE "TRIUMPH" IN A FULL RANGE
OF SIZES FROM 34 TO 40 INCHES.

Price \$7.50 Doz.



B.V.D. VESTS.

FINE CHECK NAINSOOK VESTS,
SLEEVELESS.

Price \$13.50 Dozen.

VERY FINE TROPICAL WEIGHT.

Price \$24.00 Dozen.

DRAWERS TO MATCH AT
SAME PRICES.

SUPERFINE GAUZE VESTS.

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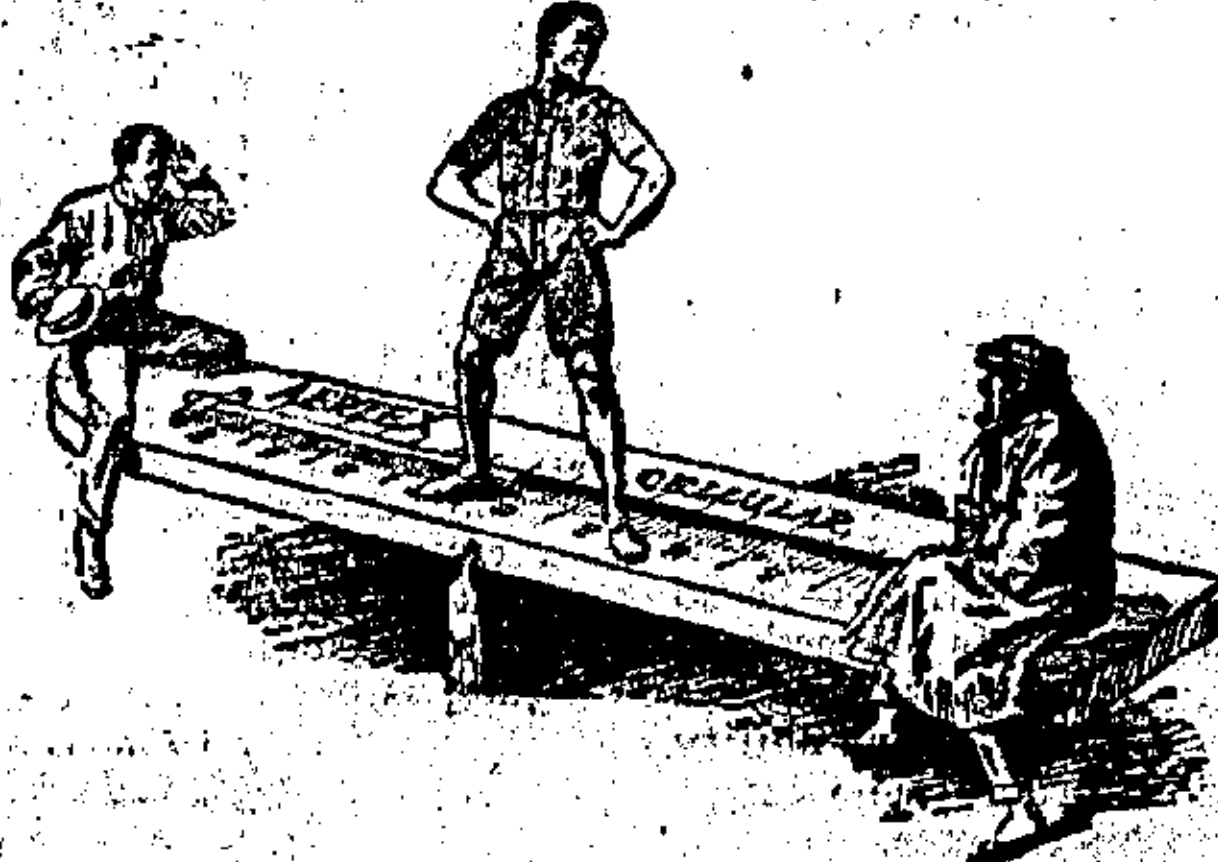
Size 34 36 38

Price \$11.50 12.00 12.50

40 42 44

13.00 13.50 14.00

Per Dozen.



FINE LISLE UNDERVESTS WITH HALF SLEEVES SIZE 34 TO 44 INCHES.

Price \$25.00 Dozen.

KNICKER DRAWERS TO MATCH AT SAME PRICE.

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You do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little anti-bilevelance might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

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Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected in a surprisingly short time. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food, has become defective, if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

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Sold everywhere in boxes, price 3/6 (36 pills) 4/11 (56 pills) & 4/9 (108 pills).

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian front

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH LINE.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Much interest is aroused by the extension to the north of the British line in Belgium, as indicated by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's despatch last night. French and Belgian troops had previously held the line to the north of Ypres, but the report of German raids on British posts at Lombardzyde, on the sea coast, reveals officially that the British now hold the extreme northern point of the line.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully aided to the south-east of Quent, and in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders eastward of Ephe, the enemy leaving several dead on our wire.

We took a few wounded prisoners. An enemy attempt on Gilemont Farm in the same neighbourhood failed. Our aeroplanes co-operated, with the artillery with good results despite the bad weather.

We brought down one enemy aeroplane and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A communiqué says:—The bombardment of our positions south of Fillian and in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois continued until this morning.

A series of most violent attacks followed. The Germans launched large forces composed of special troops on a front of over two kilometres. The attack was most stubborn despite the heavy losses inflicted, but the enemy efforts were broken for the greater part and their waves of assault were driven back to the starting-off trenches.

We held the positions except in the centre where the enemy penetrated, after several attempts, into a salient in our line.

PARIS, June 22nd.

A French communiqué reports:—The artillery struggle continued to the east of Vaux Aillon and extended, in the night, to the region south of Fillian and north of Braye-en-Laonnois, where it was very violent.

The Germans yesterday evening, attacked on the crest of Teton in Champagne and to the east of that place, on a front of 400 metres. They penetrated our advanced elements but were driven out after lively fighting. We entirely re-established our line.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK TO RESIGN.

PETROGRAD, June 23rd.

The Pan-Russian Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has demanded the immediate convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a body representing organised democracy including peasants.

The Congress have demanded an offensive in conjunction with the Allies. Strong meetings have been held at Sevastopol, mostly of sailors, at which was discussed the alleged pro-Tsarism of certain officers. Thereafter delegates of the garrison demanded the resignation of Admiral Koltchak, Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet.

The Government summoned Admiral Koltchak to Petrograd to explain the happenings and Admiral Koltchak replied insisting on being allowed to resign.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

Three hundred more Russian exiles have arrived from Baden proceeding to Russia.

THE ANARCHIST TROUBLE.

PETROGRAD, June 23rd.

The Government has formally censured General Polozoff, Commandant of Petrograd, for releasing anarchists who seized a newspaper office, thus disobeying orders.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

TURKS AND KURDS STRONGLY ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 23rd.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Our detachments attacked a position to the west of Kelkit and bayoneted the Turkish defenders. Only a few escaped.

We defeated the Kurds to the northward of Serdash and occupied the summit. The advance continues.

LIVELY FIGHTING IN MANY AREAS.

LONDON, June 22nd.

A German official communiqué speaks of lively fighting in the Smorgon, West Lutz, Zloczow, Tarnopol railway, and Namjowka areas.

FRATERNISATION ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, June 22nd.

German aeroplanes, on the Northern front, have dropped messages thanking the Russians for their fraternisation, enabling the Germans to transfer their troops to the West front, to support their defence against British and French attacks.

The message concludes:—“Now we have had enough. We are going tonight and will fire on fraternisers.”

Italian Front

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 21st.

The Cologne Gazette says that the new battle on the plateau of Sesto Communi is extending from the Sugana Valley to Asiago. It has assumed extraordinary dimensions. All the mountains of the Tyrol are echoing all night long with drum fire.

MOUNTAIN TOPS BLOWN OFF.

UDINE, June 22nd.

The Italians are dislodging the enemy from their most formidable strongholds by means of mines, by which whole mountain tops are blown up.

For example, the most important peak dominating the Falsarago Pass has recently disappeared, burying a large number of the enemy.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CABINET CRISIS IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, June 21st.

The Stockholm Conference has caused a Danish Cabinet crisis.

The Conservative Minister, M. Rottboell, at the request of his party, has objected to the Socialist Minister Stanning's activity at the Stockholm Conference.

COMMANDER OF CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 21st.

The newspapers pay a tribute to Sir Arthur Currie, the new Commander of the Canadian Forces in France, who was an estate broker in Vancouver before the war. They declare that those who are acquainted with Sir Arthur are confident that he is like General Smuts with the South Africans, and will prove the right man for the post. They dwell on the significance of the appointment to a high British Command of an ex-civilian.

THE SILVER MARKET.

MARKET STILL FIRM.

LONDON, June 21st.

Silver is quoted at 39 5/8d. There is a scarcity of offerings, and the market is firm.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Silver is 39 1/2d. per oz. The market is chiefly for trade demand and is steady.

INDIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LATER.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the price of 39 5/8d. is a record since October, 1892. It draws attention to the statistics of Indian imports and exports of silver for the last three financial years, showing that a net import of over sixty-million of ounces for private account in 1914-1915 had been turned into a net export of over eleven million ounces. Also the Raj had imported, mainly in the latter portion of 1913-1917, over 104 million ounces, which was probably well over half the world's production.

BIG FOREST FIRE IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

Seven thousand acres of forest have been burned down at Letzingen.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOSEPH LYONS.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Lyons.

He was the head of the well-known firm of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd. He was created a Knight in 1911 and was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN RUSSIA ENDED.

PETROGRAD, June 22nd.

The strike of the employees of the Petrograd-Moscow Railway has ended. The Government granting an increase in wages.

CRITICISM OF BRITISH RECRUITING METHODS.

LONDON, June 21st.

Mr. Macpherson's reply regarding the re-examination of rejected men was in the course of a debate which was raised by Mr. Pringle, who moved that the House should reduce Lord Derby's salary by £100, with a view to drawing attention to the methods of the Medical Boards.

Several members denounced the methods of the recruiting authorities, including Mr. Asquith, who said that the experience of the last few weeks showed that men were secured by means which were widely resented throughout the country. Mr. Macpherson said that the Government were ready to appoint a committee to examine the working of the Act.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the work of the War Office was never so efficiently or conscientiously done.

Mr. Pringle withdrew his amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

TWO V.C. HEROES.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut.-Commander W. E. Sanders, of the Royal Naval Reserve, in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry and consummate skill while commanding a ship in action, and also to Lance-Corporal W. R. Parker, of the Royal Naval Division, for conspicuous bravery at the Dardanelles. While in charge of a battalion of stretcher-bearers, Lance-Corporal Parker helped to remove the wounded under very heavy fire, although seriously wounded. He showed conspicuous bravery for four consecutive days.

DEMOCRATS FAVOUR A FINNISH REPUBLIC.

HELSINGFORS, June 22nd.

The Finnish Social Democratic Congress has passed a resolution in favour of an independent Finnish Republic.

DROUGHT IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

Except for occasional violent hail storms, there has been no rain in the East of Germany for eight weeks. The hay crop is ruined and the position of the grain crops is very serious.

The drought is so bad in Bavaria that the Ministry of Agriculture has ordered streams to be dammed in order to inundate the fields.

Hail and thunder storms have devastated the whole area between Brigg and Ohlau, in Silesia.

GERMAN MUNITION WORKS DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

The Frankfurter states that lightning exploded a munition works at Feerde, in Westphalia, and destroyed the work sheds. Two workers were killed and four injured.

FARMSTEADS DESTROYED IN BAVARIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

Eleven farmsteads have been burned down at Gross Schoenbrunn, in Bavaria. Many head of cattle were incinerated.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PRINCE OF WALES GRAND MASTER.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The Prince of Wales has been appointed Grand Master of The Order of the British Empire.

DUTCH COAL MINERS STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

The Telegraf states that 70,000 Dutch coal miners are striking for a minimum wage and an eight-hour day.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

PARIS, June 22nd.

The Havre cotton market has been closed. A corner, apparently, was attempted, and the Government is enquiring into the matter. Cotton is short, and there has been wild buying.

GOVERNMENT AND IMPORTS OF COTTON.

LONDON, June 23rd.

After the conference with Sir A. Stanley today, the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association telegraphed to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange that he hoped to submit a scheme for the re-opening of the market on a restricted scale on Monday.

Sir A. Stanley conferred with the Liverpool cotton representatives at length. The proceedings were private, but it is understood the proposals included a recommendation to the Government to take over the import of cotton similar to the wool imports control. The conference will resume to-morrow.

MAN-POWER QUESTION. YOUNG UNMARRIED MINERS DESIRE TO BE TAKEN.

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Edwards, Labour Member for Glamorgan, on behalf of public meetings of miners in South Wales, asked the Government to take the young unmarried miners for military service instead of the older married men.

He said that there were 205,000 unmarried miners under thirty-one years of age, of whom 117,000 were attested. They were overwhelmingly desirous to be taken. The Government should deal with the situation not through the Union officials, but with the men at the pit heads.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

KING ALEXANDER'S IDEALS.

LONDON, June 21st.

In view of the surprise and indignation aroused at the new Greek King's first Proclamation, in which he expressed his determination to carry out his father's "sacred mandate," it is noteworthy that King Alexander has now sent a letter to M. Zaimis declaring himself the faithful guardian of the Constitution and expressing his willingness to co-operate with the Powers in maintaining tranquillity and in bringing about a reconciliation between the different elements of the Greek nation.

LUGANO, June 21st.

Ex-King Constantine has gone to Thuis, in the canton of Grisons.

M. VENIZELOS IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, June 21st.

M. Venizelos has arrived at the Piræus, but does not intend to visit Athens.

ATHENS, June 23rd.

M. Venizelos was received first by M. Zaimis and secondly by the Venizelist members of the Commission for the unification of Greece. M. Venizelos is confident of the success of the Commission.

AUSTRIA'S COALITION CABINET.

AMSTERDAM, June 21st.

M. Clam Martinic is trying to form a Coalition Cabinet, creating four extra Ministries, which will be offered to Pole, Czech, Ruthenian and Slav members.

M. Clam Martinic, in view of the impossibility of forming a Cabinet, has asked the Emperor to entrust the task to someone else.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, June 23rd.

One of the most forcible speeches in favour of the Conscription Bill in the House of Commons was delivered by Mr. Pardee, the chief Liberal whip, who deeply regretted the necessity of dissent from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had moved the referendum as an amendment.

Mr. Pardee favoured a final trial of volunteering before adopting conscription. It was Canada's bounden duty, he said, to reinforce the men at the front. Mr. McCraney, a prominent Liberal member for Saskatchewan, also supported the Bill.

FRENCH MARINE LOSSES.

PARIS, June 23rd.

It has been announced in the Chamber that the French mercantile marine has lost 500,000 tons since the war, but 600,000 tons have since been built and purchased and 140,000 tons are completing, whereas Germany has lost two and a half million tons, half her fleet.

DANISH CABINET ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

COPENHAGEN, June 23rd.

The Liberal Minister, M. Christensen, has resigned, following the example of M. Notboel.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

STOCKHOLM, June 23rd.

The German minority Socialists Herren, Haase, Bornstein, Kautsk and Stadthagen have arrived.

THE SWISS INTRIGUE.

BERNE, June 23rd.

The Federal Council has instructed the Minister for Switzerland at Petrograd to return and report on the Hofmann-Grimm affair.

EX-EMPEROR OF KOREA IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, June 22nd.

The ex-Emperor of Korea has arrived on his first visit to Japan. He has received the highest honours.

DELICIOUS AND COOLING.

is why "MONTERRAT" Lime Juice

is such a favourite. Large shipments have just arrived from London.

[304-5]

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression of a hole, under the skin you have poison, which does all the mischief you have tried. Perhaps your knee is swollen, the joint being elevated, the same with the ankle, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have visited various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Hemorrhoids, Knees, Pilonous Heals, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Spikes, Insects and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARTY POLITICIANS IN WAR TIME.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE AS A STALKING-HORSE.

LONDON, April 20th.

It may be said of some party politicians in England what was said of the Bourbons on their return from exile that they "have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing." In spite of the lessons of the war, written in blood and tears, there are men still bent on playing the old party game. The past three years have failed to shake them out of their narrow self-complacency. Listening to them in the House of Commons, or reading their speeches in the Press, makes one almost despair. It is not merely that their attitude irritates by reason of its meanness and its triviality in comparison with the main object we have in hand—the winning of the war; but the effect is harmful in so far as it tends to distract the attention of the country from vital issues, from the things that really matter. Thus while we are faced with the increasingly serious menace of Hun piracy with regard to our sea-borne food supplies, a determined effort is being made to use the situation as a weapon to undermine the authority of the Prime Minister and weaken public confidence in the Navy. Happily, the opinion of the country is not reflected in the campaign now in full swing; but, all the same, it cannot be dismissed as of no importance.

AGAINST THE ADMIRALTY.

In the first place, there is a dead set against the Board of Admiralty on the alleged ground that Sir Edward Carson is in some way responsible for the heavy shipping losses. I am sorry to say that the attacks are not inspired so much by purely patriotic concern about the right direction of the sea affairs as they are by animosity towards the First Civil Lord. Submarines are admittedly more successful than ever. The figures published this week show that in the preceding seven days 40 vessels of 1,000 tons and over were sunk, as against 15 the week previously and 8 the week before that. Probably with the advent of finer weather, and greater visibility owing to more hours of daylight, our losses in ships will be higher than hitherto. But the critics ignore these facts. Sir Edward Carson, they say, ought to be. Lord Fisher should be brought back. An "aggressive policy" is what is needed.

IN THE TRACKLESS SEA.

The true answer to this line of criticism is that for many months the best brains in the naval service have been engaged on the question of submarine piracy and how to meet it, assisted by the naval experts of France. We have Mr. Lloyd George's word for it that American skill and ingenuity have now been enlisted in the same endeavour. In due course, there is reason to believe, means will be devised to destroy the assassin craft. But it is one thing to demand that this should be done forthwith; it is another thing to do it. The target presented to the Navy is merely a few feet of periscope momentarily visible in a trackless waste of ocean. That is assuredly something new to warfare. It is a menace so grave when its possibilities for evil are considered, used as the Germans have used submarines, that it brought the United States into the war. And, that being so, nobody but rancorous politicians would be capable of descending to the level of attempting to make the problem serve the petty purpose of party.

FEES TO THE FARMER.

Of equal moment with the submarine peril and intimately bound up with it is the question of food. While, on the one hand, the Navy is trying to defeat the "sink-at-sight" policy which is intended to starve us into submission; British farmers are enjoined to grow enough food to make us independent of imported supplies. As I have explained in previous letters, in order to encourage agriculturists at home, and give them security against loss of capital in the event of the war ending suddenly and the country being flooded with grain from abroad, Mr. Lloyd George has promised them minimum prices for staple food-stuffs for the next five years. Now, however, we have politicians like Mr. Runciman, an ex-Liberal Minister, working up opposition to the proposed guarantee as meaning a change in our fiscal methods. Mr. Runciman suggests a better way, that granaries ought to be provided for the storage of corn against such an emergency as the present. This would be simply ludicrous if the issues were not so grave. There might be some sense in the provision of national granaries if we had grain to store; but that is what we want now, and are likely to want till the end of the war. If it should prove that Mr. Runciman is speaking for the little Liberals in Parliament, all of whom hate the Prime Minister, like poison, there is trouble ahead for the War Government. Unfortunately, these irreconcilables have the support of hide-bound Unionists, who think that by getting rid of Mr. Lloyd George they will help their party eventually; but, otherwise, the two factions have nothing in common. They have no following in the country, but they are strong enough to cause mischief.

FOOD RATIONING.

This matter of the food supply is, beyond everything else, the topic of the moment at home. The public mind is being prepared for some system of rationing—not of meat or of fats, of which there

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

DISQUIETING REVELATIONS IN BRITISH ARMY ACCOUNTS.

"Losses consequent upon theft, fraud, arson, or otherwise," take up 14 closely printed pages in the Army Appropriation Accounts for 1915-1916. These losses amounted in all to £280,758, and they include an extraordinary list of things. The catalogue opens with £79 8s. 2d. loss due to frauds by a dragon pay-sergeant who committed suicide. Here are some of the other items:—

Loss of 150 pairs of boots in transit between Weedon and Norwich, £151.

Loss of bedding in charge of a West Riding regiment, £139 1s. 6d.

Mysterious disappearance of stores at night from the quay at Port Said owing mainly to anti-airplane darkness, £179. "No blame attaches to officer in charge."

Disappearance from Winchester of £208 worth of military clothing at the moment when someone signing himself "Lance Corporal Barnes" took it over. Lance Corporal Barnes also vanished.

The Ordnance Department at Battersea issued bales of flannel worth £384 to a carman who said he had come from a contractor. Flannel and carman vanished.

Loss of horses and stores by fire at Seaford, 430 1s. 1d. Court of inquiry found that the fire was not accidental.

Extraordinary disappearance of mules from Borden Camp. One night they broke loose from their pickets in the sandy soil and never a hoof has been seen since. Loss, £1,000.

Gun-moving tackle lost from an east coast beach, £201.

Thirty-five horses stampeded at Alexandria, £2,000.

Three artillery horses lost from a stable in the Midlands, £165.

Over-issue of pickles to Indian troops "owing to an error," £337.

Excess rations drawn and eaten by a cavalry regiment, £315.

Certain stores at Sierra Leone were needed so urgently at Woolwich that they were telegraphed for. They were dispatched without labels or bills of lading, and on arrival at Woolwich £313 worth were missing.

While at Dundee the Black Watch were mugged at the drill hall but lived at their own homes. By mistake they were paid separation allowances as well as lodging, food, and fuel allowances. This cost £2,900.

£394 worth of Webley pistols were lost in transit to Egypt, and at about the same time a number of hospital marque roofs, worth £275, disappeared on the way to Malta. "It is not likely," says the Auditor-General, commenting upon this, "that these bulky articles were stolen."

But they have never been found.

A blunder by which the War Office instructions fixing a maximum payment to civilian doctors for the examination of recruits was not sent to the Eastern Command cost £10,000.

The storing and delivery of frozen meat to troops in Egypt was in the hands of a private contractor from January, 1915, to February, 1916, when the A.S.C. took the work over. They report that the profits of this person were "of a very extensive character."

It was discovered in the beginning of 1915 that soldiers were sending to relatives parcels containing Army blankets, waterproof sheets, clothes, and boots, and a great deal of Government property was found in parcels awaiting dispatch at various railway stations.

Wilful destruction of blankets by prisoners of war at Dorchester, £100.

Public money lost in the sea, February 9th, 1916, efforts to recover unsuccessful, £4,519.

Thirty-one horses died from an overdose of sulphur given by a civilian farmer, £800.

are an abundance, but of bread, "the staff of life," of which, we are assured, a serious shortage exists in the country. Candidly, nobody believes the official pronouncements on the subject of scarcity. The cry of "wool" has been raised too often already. Last year patrons of hotels and restaurants were rationed in respect of meat, causing endless inconvenience and irritation. This was done in face of official statements that the head of stock in the Kingdom was larger than in pre-war days. The scheme, as such, was a hopeless failure, and it has been superseded by the institution of meatless days. Why meatless days nobody can say; and the mystery is deepened when we have Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, urging farmers to send cattle to the butcher, the reason assigned being that there are no ships to spare to bring in oils and seeds for the making of cattle foods. This is logical enough, but still it does not explain away the imposition of a Lenten fast one or two days a week. There is plenty of meat in the country, and the President of the Board of Agriculture wants fat stock killed off of hand, but the Food Controller decrees a ban upon eating flesh. There is evidence of muddle in all this.

THE SCARCITY OF BREAD.

Abstinence from meat induces people to eat more bread, and that is precisely what ought to be avoided at all costs. The Food Controller, with an eye on the submarine menace, declares that less bread must be eaten per head, and is alarmed because more is in fact being consumed than before meatless days were instituted. Even so, contradictory orders are being issued by the Ministry of Food. Lord Devonport says the reduction should be one-fifth the former amount; but his lieutenant, Mr. Kennedy Jones (late of the Northcliffe Press), is a characteristic hustler and demands a reduction by at least one-third. Obviously our guides, philosophers and friends with the official information on supplies at their disposal cannot agree; and, that being the case, it is small wonder that exhortations to eat less leave the public cold and sceptical. All the same, compulsory rationing is within sight, and indeed it is probable that before these lines are read we shall all be on a war allowance of daily bread.

HINDENBURG'S CRITICISM OF VERDUN.

TOO MANY SURRENDERS.

[BY G. H. FERBIS.]

A military document of extraordinary interest lies before me, signed "Hindenburg," and issued from German General Headquarters on 25th December last. It is a memorandum of what the great Field-Marshal conceives to be the most important "lessons of the last combats before Verdun." It is formulated for the benefit of commanding officers, who are admonished not to take so delicate a paper into the front trenches, lest it should fall into unsympathetic hands. Well, if not exactly sympathetic, the hands it has fallen into could not be more appreciative. For these notes are nothing less than the confessions and reflections of Germany's first general, the one hope of the Central Powers, on a series of defeats suffered by the Heir Apparent to the Imperial Throne on ground chosen for their own decisive victory—reflections which leave it beyond doubt that German military science is eclipsed by French and that the defenders of Verdun won because they were better soldiers as well as better men.

"UNSUCCESSFUL."

"The hard and regrettable unsuccessful before Verdun in October and December" (the document begins) "afford me the occasion to make the following remarks." One recalls that these "unsuccessfuls," in course of which our Allies won back all the lost ground on the heights of the Meuse up to Louvemont and Bezonvaux, culminated in the wonderful operation of 15th December, General Nivelle's last stroke before taking up the command in chief. When the history of the war is written it will perhaps be found that the Battle of Louvemont, as it may conveniently be called, opened a new era in the mechanical development of warfare. It was perhaps the clearest, most complete success of the war. In a single day one-fifth of a superior enemy force—280 officers and 12,000 men—with 115 cannon and many smaller guns, were captured at a cost of very small losses. A bitter task for the prodigious Hindenburg to have to take lessons from the unadvised Nivelle! An inevitable task, however. For, as this memorandum remarks:—

TOO MANY SURRENDERS.

"The extraordinarily high number of German prisoners who evidently gave themselves up without serious resistance and without heavy losses shows that in certain troops the morale is bad. The reasons for this decline of morale must be carefully sought for. The old spirit of the German infantry must be revived. . . . It is of vital importance for our army that effective measures be taken to this effect."

What, then, are the lessons of Hindenburg draws from the last fights before Verdun? The most remarkable thing about them is that they are exclusively defensive in character—that is to say, they ignore all that was most significant in the French victories, their new offensive method, except by the indirect homage of prescribing fresh efforts to meet such attack by stronger field works and better counter fire. I do not at all suggest that the German command has not picked up some important hints on the conduct of an offensive from its recent hard experiences; it certainly has done so. These general instructions do seem to indicate, however, that for the most part its thoughts and ambitions are limited to the defensive. Hence the air of defeat, not to say doom, that permeates these instructions.

DEEP SHELTERS PROHIBITED.

"It is not enough to have several lines of trenches. A fortified zone, closely articulated, must be constructed, so that the position can be held firmly even when several elements of trenches have been lost."

Deep underground shelters in the advanced trenches must be formally forbidden. Such shelters are main traps; if any exist, they must be blown up. Their only proper place is far behind for the reserves. A large obstacle or fortified point in the front lines will always be destroyed. It is much better to construct many smaller ones along the communication trenches and at the cross-ways throughout the fortified zone, so as to have a strongly knotted mesh in which the attackers will be caught. At Verdun there were too many shelters in the advanced lines; part of the infantry could not get out quickly enough."

Another fault, shown by "the large number of unwounded prisoners" was a lack of watchfulness in the trenches; also the fact that artillery observatories were placed in the front lines, instead of behind, and were destroyed. The impression which I reported the other day, that the Germans were now again holding their front lines very thinly, is confirmed by this document. Commanders are instructed that "the garrisons of advanced trenches cannot be too small." Only isolated machine-guns must be put in the front lines, the others being placed at carefully chosen points behind, where they cannot be easily discovered. The reserves must be more thoroughly trained in their duties and thrown promptly into counter-attacks. This was not done before Verdun, so that the brave defence of the advanced lines, not being supported, was fruitless. A full half of the memorandum deals with the artillery work and it of considerable technical interest. These sections also open with a notable confession.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOME NEWS FOR THE TRENCHES.

BEING THE LETTER OF A DISCUSSIVE PARENT TO HIS SON AT THE FRONT.

My dear Mumbo,—Three cheers for the regiment and your news, and my best thanks for the Hun helmet. Your young comrade brought it on Sunday. A nice lad, and the reverent way in which he spoke of you pleased me very much.

You will be glad to know that your trophy is serving a useful purpose by increasing the home production of food. Irene has hung it upside down in the conservatory, and is growing mustard and cress in it.

I have no home news for you that you will not get in the eight sheets of type-written letter which she is sending you by this post. Don't be sarcastic when you write to her, for it is only by assiduous practice that she can gain the skill in the use of that instrument which is a necessary qualification for patriotic service as an assistant Food Controller. She has only you to practise on, and her present speed, I understand, is seven words per minute gross without allowance for altering and rubbing out. So if you count, or get one of the subalterns to count, the number of words on one folio, multiply it by eight, and divide the product by seven, you will realise that the quiet, home-keeping English middle classes are beginning to feel the strain of war.

I regret that the mysterious allusion to a telescope in your letter beat us all. I knew, of course, that it conveyed some hint of your whereabouts, but for the life of me I could not fathom it. Nor could your gay young comrade, although he pointed out on the map the exact position, and told us the names of all the places around and in front of you. Beware of being super-subtle, old boy. Either be more explicit or tell me nothing at all. With Irene's typewriter clicking incessantly in the dining-room, my poor brain cannot cope with puzzles.

Your cousin Reggie, although he has only got his second star, is not nearly so obscure in his topographical references. In his last letter home he said he often thought of that part of Blankenshire where Polonius gets it in the neck, and even your Aunt Mary guessed it at once. "I know," she said; "behind the Arras!" A crony of mine got a letter from his boy with rather a neat one. It was something about ageing so rapidly under the strain of having to say everything in French that he felt approaching 50. His little sister, aged 14, looked up 50 in the French dictionary, and was on it like a hawk. "Cinquante!" she said; what a rotten pun! Why, he means that he will soon be in St. Quentin.

You remember that jolly old barrister boy we used to meet at Hurdloft. I had a chat with him the other day. He pretended to pull a long face, and said the war was hitting his trade terribly hard. I said I was surprised, as the Old Bailey seemed to be carrying on as usual. "Yes," he said, "but, you see so many of the fine young fellows that I used to defend are now defending me."

Old Dr. Baxter got in rather a good one at the club. A miserably old hypochondriac that bores everybody stiff tried to get a gratis prescription out of him. He said he could not understand the dreadful feeling of depression he was suffering from, and wondered whether the atmosphere in the "tubes" that he was obliged to travel by now had anything to do with it. "Very possibly," said the old doctor with a grin, "for the lifts are so lowering."

The only other event of importance that occurs to me at the moment is a tea-table conversation among a party of women swanking about their distinguished military relatives. One referred to her brother the colonel, and another remarked that her daughter's husband was about to be gazetted brigadier-general, and another casually disclosed the fact that her family included a major-general. Your aunt Constance—you know her dry way—put the cap on this talk by saying she was afraid she would have to hurry away, as she was dining with an old friend who had a cook-general.

Keep well, old boy. I will write again the next time that Irene has an evening out. All my love.—Your affectionate FATHER.

"In the normal conditions of combat the enemy attack can be foreseen. This was the case at Verdun. Yet it seems that in these circumstances the support of the artillery was lacking. . . . It is not certain that our artillery fired on the enemy artillery. Counter fire on the enemy guns (with the aid of the aviation) is the fundamental and the best defensive means of suppressing the enemy attack."

Notes follow on "harassing fire," "destruction fire" and "barrage fire," the importance of reaching a climax of violence when the attack is about to begin being insisted upon. "In these short moments any consideration of economy of munitions must be set aside." The best barrage fire is not enough; it must be kept supplied, and moved with the aid of the aviators, flying low. In the last resort it is always the infantry who must repel the enemy. Apparently the German method of relief has been faulty. Officers are warned to take care of their men. The memorandum closes with a curious insistence on the orthodox method of drills.

It does not suffice to exercise the troops for combat; they must also be manoeuvred in close formation. The experience of the war confirms the principles of our instruction in peace time."

Such was Hindenburg's Christmas message to his armies, and I hope they liked it.—Daily Telegraph.

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 24th at 11.45.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately at all stations reporting; it has probably highest in the Pacific near the Bonins. A depression remains to the north-west of Halphong but has decreased in intensity.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.88 inch. Total since 1st January, 25.96 inches, against an average of 24.73 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.E. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamochi	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal.	Symbol.	Meaning.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.	
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).	
3.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).	
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).	
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).	
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.	
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).	

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 15 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

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These three Remedies are the only ones which cure all the diseases of the urinary system, such as Gleet, Stricture, Catarrh, etc., without any harm to the system. They are the only ones which cure all the diseases of the urinary system, such as Gleet, Stricture, Catarrh, etc., without any harm to the system. They are the only ones which cure all the diseases of the urinary system, such as Gleet, Stricture, Catarrh, etc., without any harm to the system.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Witke & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Langer.

72] **O. H. BITTER**, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Primer's Buildings, - Lee House Block

100-443887-100

Documents translated from or into
Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

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ees Vieux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, West Street, London or from the different agents.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK "CHANGCHOW" ... On 25th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" ... On 26th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" ... On 28th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" ... On 28th June, 4 p.m.
WUHAIR and TIENTSIN "HUICHOW" ... On 30th June, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ORINHU," "TAMING" and "TEAN," Excellent Saloon accommodation; Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon.
"HAIFAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgkin ... TUESDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Higo 12,500 July, at Noon.

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SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Terada 12,500 Aug., at Noon.

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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and (SAKI MARU) FRIDAY, 12th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500 July, at 11 A.M.

(ATSUTA MARU) SATURDAY, 14th
Capt. Iseho 16,000 July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (HITACHI MARU) WEDNESDAY, 18th
Capt. Terada 13,500 July, at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA (IYO MARU) TUESDAY, 31st
Capt. Terada 12,500 July, at 11 A.M.

(CEYLON MARU) SATURDAY, 14th
Capt. Terada 10,000 July.

(MOYORI MARU) MONDAY, 2nd
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KOBE (JINSEN MARU) TUESDAY, 11th
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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hong Kong
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES. 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR. 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 7th Sept.

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"JOHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 25th June, at 10 A.M.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIF WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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